LEGAL NOTICES. NOTICE. To holders of Leevee Serip of Tunica, Coahoma: Bolivar, Washington, and Issaquena counties, Fou are hereby notified to present the Levee Serip held by you, to the Board of Levee Commissioners of the State of Mississippi, before the first day of Novamber next (1806,) for approval, registration, endorsement and sealing, in secondance with the provisions of the 4th section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the indebtedness of certain counties of the Mississippi River Levee District." Approved February 10th, 1850. J. L. ALCORN, President Board Levee Commissioners. Prentiss, Miss., July 6 '80-3m.

ELECTION-PROCLAMATION. DELECTION—PROCLAMATION.

JOHN J. PETTUS, Governor of the State of Mississippi. To the Sherif of — County, Generating to the State of Mississippi. To the Sherif of — County, Generating the first Mooday in the month of November, in the year of our Lord, one-thousand eight hundred and sixty, being the sixth day of the said month, is the time appointed by Law for holding an election in this State for saven Electors, to vote for President and Vice President of the United States of America; and whereas, it is my duty to issue a writ of election, requiring you to hold the election at the time and place appointed by Law:

Now, therefore, I, John J. Pettus, Governor of the State of Mississippi, do issue this, my writ, requiring you to hold an election at the survey of the Mississippi, do issue this, my writ, requiring you to hold an election at the survey of the State of Mississippi, do issue this, my writ, requiring you to hold an election at the survey of the State of Mississippi, do issue this, my writ, requiring you to hold an election at the survey of the State of Mississippi, do issue this, my writ, requiring you to hold the alection of the State of Mississippi, do issue this, my writ, requiring you to hold the alection at the survey of the State of Mississippi, do issue this, my writ, requiring you to hold the alection at the survey of the State of Mississippi, do issue a write of the survey of the State of Mississippi, do issue this, my writ, re-quiring you to hold an election at the several pro-pints in your County, on Tuesday next, after the first Monday in the mouth of November, A. D. 1830, for the election of seven Electors, to vote for President and Vice President of the United States of America; and I do moreover enjoin it upon you, to conduct said election in all respects, conform ably to Law, and makedue returns thereof to the Secretary of State.

L S.) Seal of the State of Mississippi, hereunto affixed, at the City of Jackson, this the lith day of August, A. D. 1860.

By the Governor:
JOHN J. PETTUS,
C. A. BROUGHER, Secretary of State.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPL. In Chancery Court,
Scott Court. 1 Oct. Term, A. D. 1860.

10 all persons claiming or having an interest
either legal or equitable, in the lands
hereinafter described at the time the same were
sold for taxes, and all such other persons as may
be interested therein: be interested therein;
Take notice, that I have filed my bill in the Chancery Court of Scott county, for the purpose of having the title vected in me by tax deed, made perfect and valid against all parties claiming or having an interest in such lands which existed at aving an interest in such lands which existed at such that the such that You are also hereby notified unless you appear and plead answer or demur to said complainments bill by or before the 4th Monday of October 1860, it being the regular term of the Chancery Court of Scott county, the said bill and allegations thereof will be taken for coordersed and admitted to be true, and the complainment will more the Court to decree for the with a confirmation of such title as fully and completely as if the parties had been personally served with notice or process, and had appeared and defended said proceedings.

The said lands are situate lying and being in the county of Scott, State of Mississippi, known and described as follows. Late of Mississippi, known and described as follows, to wit: East-half of scutheast quarter, section eighteen, township five, range right, East, became property of the State in April 1851, for taxes 1850, and sold by the State in Rich.

as been transferred to me.

J. C. HARPER, Complainant.

Ocoper & Harper, Attorneys for Complainant.
Sept 19 '60 - 30d. No. 664, DATED JULY 7th, 1860. MINNESOTA.

At the Land Office at St Cloud, on the 15th day October next, of twenty-five townships and parts townships heretofore unoffered in the counties sherburge, Benton, Morrison and Crow Wing.

At the Land Office at Forest City, on the 22d day October next, of fifty-three townships and parts townships heretofore unoffered in the ecuaties Hennepin, Carver, Wright, McLeod, Meeker and At the Land Office at Henderson, on the 15th day

Sibley.
Anothe Land Office at St Peter, on the 22d day of At the Land Office at St Peter, on the 22d day of October next, of sixty-one townships and parts of townships in the counties of Wabssaw, Olmstead, Goodhue, Dodge, Rice, Steele, Waussea, Blue Earth Leseur, Nicolet and Brown At tife Land Office and Protect, on the 5th day of November next, of all the vacant tracts in the even-number sections and parts of sections within six miles on each side of the parts of the Southern Minnesota, the 'Minneapolis and Cedar Valley," and Transit' Railreads within the district of lands subject to sale at St Peter. abject to sale at St Peter.
At the Land Office at Chatfield, on the 29th day

At the Land Office at Chatfield, on the 29th day of November next, of sixty-four townships and parts of townships in the counties of Wincoa, Fillmers, Clustead, Mower, Dodge, Freeborn, Steele, Wauseca and Faribalt.

At the Land Office at Chatfield, on the 12th day of November next, of all the vacant tracts in the even-numbered sections and parts of section within six miles on each side of the parts of the Minnapovis and Codar Valley, the Transit, and the Root River Valley, Railroads, within the district of lands subject to sale at Chaffield.

At the Land Office at Sunrise City, on the 22nd day of October next, of forty-five townships and parts of townships herstofore unoffered in the counties of Buchanau, Chisago, Isanti, Anoka, At the Land Office at Chatfield, on the 12th day of November next, of all the vacant 'racts in the even-numbered sections and parts of rection with in six miles on each side of the parts of the 'Min neapolis and Codar Valley,' the 'Transit,' and the Root Kiver Valley,' Railroads, within the district of lands subject to sale at Chatfield.

At the Land Office at Sunrise City, on the 22nd day of October next, of forty five townships and parts of townships heretofere unoffered in the counties of Buchanan, Chisago, Isanti, Anoka, Milie Lacs, Sherburne, Benton and Aiken.

Methe Land Office at Portland, on the 15th day of October next, of twenty townships and fractional townships heretofore unoffered in the counties of Lake and St. Louis.

The lands will be offered with the usual exceptions of school sections, dc. of school sections, do.

The even-numbered sections within six miles on each side of the Railroads will be offered subject,

as required by law, to a minimum of two dollars

JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Offic General Land Office, August 17th, 1860. Sept 5 '80-w12w.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI. In Chancery Court,
Scort Coursy. Oct. Term, AD 1860.

To all persons claiming or having any interest
either legal or equitable in the lands hereinafter described at the time the same were sold for
for taxes, and all such other persons as may be
interested therein. and an action of proceedings.

The said linds lying all situate lying and below and described as follows, to-wit: North-east quarter, section thirty-siz, towaship siz, range seven, the said state that the same were sold for taxes;

You are hereby notified to be, and appear at the next term of the Circuit and Chancery Court to be holder in Hillsboro, Scott County, on the fourth Menday in Cotober 1850, it being the regular term of said Chancery Court, and show cause against such application, the said hill and allegation thereof shall be taken for confessed and denitted to be true against and answer, and show abuse against such application, the said hill and allegation thereof shall be taken for confessed and denitted to be true against and prior to the street of the such saids for taxes, and the sure sold for taxes, and the street in such lands, at and prior to the street of the sure sold for taxes, and the sure sold for taxes as taxes for taxes of 1847, and bounds as the property of F. A. Havneur, in the county of Sold as the property of F. A. Havneur, in the sure sold for taxes so 1847, and bounds as

of south execution thirty six, township eight, range six, East, all purchased so the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1843, for the taxes of 1842, by the State of Missinsippi, the first sold as the property of Oscar J. E. Stewart, the second of William Hay, sold and purchased as aforesaid, the first on the 23rd day of Novomber, 1848, and the second on the 20th day of Nevember 1848. The West-half of south-west quarter, section twanty, township five, range eight, heat, purchased by the State, on the 18th day of April, 1847, for the taxes of 1846, sold as the property of W. F. Bowling, and afterwards purchased by said Geo. W. Harper on the 23rd day of Novowember, 1846. The East half of north-east quarter and sut-half of north-east quarter, section twenty-five, township eight, range six East, and the west-half of north-east quarter, and the west-half of south-east quarter, section thirty, township ange seven, purchased on the 15th June,
r the taxes of 1841, sold as the property of
B. Bussell, Alfred Elliot and Plunear J.
and sold as aforesaid, on the 23rd day of
our, A. D. 1848. The South-west quarter,
A. D. 1848.

P. Thompson, in 1846 and af-to Geo, W. Harper. A. L. HARPER, o R. E. Stratton, his heise or a seigns, and to al persons, claiming or having an interest, either legal or equitable, in the lands hereinafter described, at the time the same were sold for taxes, and all such other persons as may be interested therein.

ast quarter, of section twenty-one, township ange siz. East, which said lands were said areas ane thereon, to J. M. & J. J. Chambers beril, 1845, as the property of R. E. Stratton, and J. M. & J. J. Chambers, sold to John and the said John Heudly to Clarkes Haves

88A HAWKINS, J. S. SIZER.

Attekly Mississippian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, ON CAPITOL STREET, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1860.

Notice of Proceedings to Confirm Tax THE MISSISSIPPIAN taxes, and all such other persons as may be interested E. BARKSDALE, Editor & Proprietor. Take notice that we, Samuel G. Parks and

Joseph W. Parks, claiming to hold under and by virtue of a tax deed, the following described lands: All of rection 11, and undivided half interest in E. M of section 14; all in township 18, of range 6. West, lying and being in the county of Washington, State of Mississippi, the period allowed by law for the redemption of which lands having expired, and they remaining unredeemed; have applied by Bill in chancery according to the statute in such case made and provided, filed in the Chancery Court of Washington county, to be held at the Chart House of said county, in the town of A. D. 1860, to have said tax title made perfect and valid, against all parties claiming or having an interest in ead lands, which existed at the time the same were sold for taxes. Said lands were sold for taxes on the — day of April, A. D. 1848,

and that the same be made perfect and valid according to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided.

This 26th day of September, A. D. 1860-w5t Notice of Proceedings to Confirm Tax STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, In Chancery Court Washington County. Nov. term A. D. 1860

that a confirmation of our said title be decreed

Take notice, that we, John E. Patterson and All of section number twelve (12), the undivided half interest in section number thirteen (13), all in township 18, of range 6 West, and undivided half interest in W. ½ of section 18, township 18, range 5 West, lying and being in the county of Washington, State of Mississippi; the period allowed by law for the redemption of the same having extend and they remaining unredeemed, have

pired, and they remaining unredeemed, have November, A. D. 1860, to have said tax tifle made perfect and valid, against all parties claiming or having an interest in said lands, which existed at the time the same were sold for taxes. Said lands were sold for taxes on the — day of April, A. D. 1848, and the deed therefor under which we claim to hold said lands, and under which we shall move to have the title to the same made perfect and valid, is dated the 31st day of July, A. D. 1857, the said deed embracing the same lands hereinbefore described, which we claim, and the title to which we seek to have confirmed.

ary, A. D. 1860.

This 26th day of September, A. D. '866-w5t JOHN E. PATTERSON, JAMES PATTERSON.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI. In Chancery Court,
Scott Court. Oct. term, A. D. 1860.

To all persons claiming or having an interest either legal or equitable, in the lands hereinafter described at the time the same were sold or forfeited for taxes, and all such other persons as may be interested therein;
Take notice that I have filed my bill in the Chancery Court of Scott county, for the purpose of having the title vested in me by tax deed, made perfect and valid against all parties claiming or having an interest in such lands, which existed at the time the same were sold for taxes. You are also hereby notified, unless you appear, and pland, answer or demur to complainant's bill, by and before the 4th Monday of October, 1860, it it being the regular term of Chancery Court of Scott county, the said bill and allegations thereof will be taken for confessed and admitted to be true, and the complainant will move the Court to decree forthwith a confirmation of such title as fully and completely as if the parties had been personally served with notice or process, and had appeared and defended said proceedings.

The said lands lying all situate lying and being in the county of Scott and State aforsaid, known and described as follows, to-wit: North-east quarter, section thirty-six, towaship six, range scren,

forfested for Taxes, and all such other persons as may be interested therein:

Take notice, that I have filed my bill in the Chancery Court, of Scott county, for the purpose of having the title vested in me, by tax deed made perfect and valid, against all parties claiming or having an interest in such lands, which existed at the time the same were sold for taxes;

You are also, hereby notified, unless you appear, and plead, answer or demur to said complainant's bill, by or before the 4th Monday in October, 1860, it being the regular term of the Chancery Court of Scott county, the said bill and allegations thereof will be taken for confessed, and admitted to be true, and the complainant will move the Court to decree forthwith, sconfirmation of such title as fully and completely as if the parties had been personally served with process, and had appeared and defended said proceedings.

The lands are situate lying and being in the county of Scott and State as aforsaid, known and described as follows, to-wit: Lots No. 9, 10, 14, and 15, section twenty-five, tewnship seven, range five.

described as follows, to-wit: Lots No. 9, 10, 14, and 15, section twenty-five, tewnship seven, range five, became the property of the State in April, 1850, for taxes of 1852, and sold to W. A. Gatewood, by the State, on the lat September, 1853. The Westhalf south-cast quarter, section five, and south-half and west-half north-west quarter, section seven, township six, range six, become the property of the State in April 1859, for taxes 1847, and so'd to James Witson, on the lat September, 1853, and since has become the property of W. A. Gatewood. South-west quarter, section twenty-four, northwest quarter, of section thirty-three, township soven, range 9 East, became the property of the State in April 1850, and sold to Lindsoy Harvey on the 1st September 1853 and since transferred to me.

W. A. GATEWOOD, Complainant.
Cooper and Harper, Solicitors of complainant.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Sarah A. Ethridge, Thomas Norris, Nancy Stidham and Elizabeth Nash, if they be living, or their next of kin or representatives if they be dead, and all other persons claiming to be distributees of Mary White, late of Edgeneid District, who died intestate, to jate of Edgefield District, who died intestate, to present and prove their claims before the Court of Equity for Edgefield District, within three months from the publication hereof, on pain of being barred from any share in the Estate of said In-testate. Z. W. CARWILE, C. R. E. D. Comm'rs, Office, Aug 28, 1860—w5m.

LAND OFFICE.

LAND OFFICE.

Jackson, Miss. Sept 7th 1860.

TROM and after the 10th day of October, 1860.

at 9 o'clock, A. M., applications can be made at this office for S W quarter Sec. 12, T. 9, N, B. 7, JO. BELL, Register. R.A. CLARK, Receiver. TRUSTEE'S SALE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

D'y virtue of a deed of trust made and executive to the to me on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1833, by W. T. Helland and E. Holland, his wife, to secure bohn K. Hall, Agent and Attornoy for Mrs. Margaret A. Renfree, the sum of money therein named and interest thereon, which deed is recorded in the Probate Court of Hinds county, in Record Book of Deeds Number 22, pages 678 and 679—E will, on Saturday the 29th day of September, 1869, sell to the highest bidder for cash, at public outery, at the front door of the Capitol, in the sity of Jackson.

A Negro Man named Anthony, of black complexion, new aged about 28 years—

FOR PRESIDENT: JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GEN. JO. LANE, OF GREGON,

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. STATE AT LARGE. THOS. W. HARRIS, of Marshall. A. K. BLYTHE, of Yallobusha. FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. J. W. CLAPP, of Marshall. SECOND DISTRICT.

RICHARD HARRISON, of Monroe. THIRD DISTRICT. P. F. LIDDELL, of Carroll . FOURTH DISTRICT. LIVINGSTON MIMS, of Hinds. FIFTH DISTRICT. J. B. CHRISMAN, of Lawrence.

FOR MAYOR. We are authorized to appounce R. C. KERR as a candidate for re-election to the of Mayor. Election first Monday in January. The Protest.

Special attention is called to the protest of a

Central District Fair.

We are gratified to announce that Captain William Estelle will deliver the annual ad-Fair, on the 6th of November next.

THE SUNNY SOUTH .- Col. J. L. Herbert has taken charge of the editorial department him our best wishes.

this important document, as revised by himself, can be had in pamphlet form at this office will do well to secure this speech for distribu-

Any number that may be ordered will be forwarded with dispatch.

FOR MAYOR. -It will be observed that R. Kerr is a candidate for re-election in our columns this morning. See advertisement of M. D. Haynes, for the sale of valuable lands and negroes, &c.

Hinds County Election. Judge High Court .- Handy, 1388. Probate Judge.-Robb, 1476 Probate Clerk .- Donnell, 453; Edwards, 43 : Thigpen, 549. Sheriff.—Taylor, 1529.

Circuit Clerk .- McManus, 1521. Treasurer.-Bristow, 566; Dabney, 486 Surveyor .- Bradford, 772; Granberry, 683. Coroner.-Power, 992.

Ranger.-Alston, 1281. Public Speaking.

At the request of the Breckinridge and Lane Club of Jackson, Capt. William M. Estelle, Hons. C. E. Hooker, R. H. Purdom and J. C. Campbell, Esq., will address the people of Hinds county at the following times and

Utica, Thursday, October 11. Cayuga, Friday, October 12. Auburn, Saturday, October 13. Spring Ridge, Tuesday, October 16. Clinton, Wednesday, October 17. Raymond, Friday, October 19. Bolton's Depot, Saturday, October 20. Edwards' Depot, Tuesday, October 23. Brownsville, Friday, October 26.

Half the above appointments will I illed by Cols. Hooker and Purdom, and the rest by Capt. Estelle and Mr. J. C. Campbell. A fair and equal division of time will be allowed to Opposition speakers, at each point. The public generally, and the ladies espeially, are invited to attend. October 5, 1860.

Still Another.

We have the pleasure of announcing that Drury Brown, Esq., the late popular Sheriff of this county, has declared in favor of Breckinridge and Lane.

Bellites was an entire failure, being very thinly attended. During the day a great deal of powder was burnt which only had the effect to ler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle. Douggather a few boys who were delighted with the badges presented to them.

next on the speeches which came off yesterday and are to be continued to-day. If the opinion of one of their own party worthy of being considered, the speeches made yesterday will add many to the ranks of the

"Coercion" Doctrine.

Hon. A. G. Brown. We find in the Natchez Free Trader th following letter from this distinguished gen-

tleman to a friend in Louisiana: TERRY HINDS Co., MISS., Sept. 20, 1860. GENTLEMEN: I find it impossible to enter into any new engagement for the time being. and I cannot give you assurance that I will b with you on the 11th October. Wherever am, you may rest assured that I will be advising the people to cast their votes for Breck-inridge and Lane. Mississippi will give her isual majority for the ticket, and if it would elect them the majority would be increased for Breckinridge and Lane in this State to 20,000. I hope there is no doubt about Louisiana. Yours, A. G. BROWN.

Election Returns .-- Overwhelming Democratic Triumph.

The returns for local elections on Monday last show that the Breckinridge Democracy have swept the State by an unprecedented

A PROTEST.

The undersigned citizens of Mississippi deeply sensible of the solemn political crisis now impending, the issue of which may involve the destinies of the Republic, feel called upon to repel, with proper respect, but with becoming firmness, certain sentiments this day uttered by the Hon. Mr. Sparks, of Lou-

we feel it to be our duty to do.

As understood by those of us who heard As understood by those of us who heard

A few days ago we throw the position camp by publishing the resolution or if after a dispassionate and deliberate attempt to reconcile and remove these differentially, and the words were taken down as they fell from the lips of the speaker, by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, he said: "The other day I was coming up the Mississippi river, on board the Quitman; I was informed, by a gentleman on board a citizen of Mississippi, that it was the intention of Governor Pettus, in the event of the election of Lincoln to the Presidency, to immediately convene the Legislature in extraordinary session, to take steps to secede from the Union. What I intend to say may honest man, and speak my sentiments, reportion of the Democracy of Jackson in this gardless of popularity; and if I was a citizen of Mississippi, and had the power, and the Gov- W. A. Lake went further, and declared that number of delegates equal to the represents

him high as Haman." Such sentiments, uttered at such a time as the present, amid the conflagration of cities and towns, the poisoning of wells and springs dress, on the opening of the Central District in a neighboring State, and concerted raids in various quarters, made by Black Republican felons, imperiling the lives and property of Southern citizens, who in vain appeal to the guarantees of the Constitution, and when, tco, of the Aberdeen Sunny South. We tender the followers of Lincoln are flushed with the confidence of anticipated triumph, fill us with profound and indignant astonishment. We trust that they will be as pointedly and indignantly repelled by the party to which

WIRT ADAMS.

D. A. COHEA.

R. A. SMITH,

W. J. SMITH.

S. L. Husey.

Jo. BELL,

D. N. BARROWS,

A. N. KIMBALL

J. W. ROBINSON.

C. A. BROUGHER,

C. H. MANSHIP,

T. J. WHARTON.

JOHN SHARP.

RICHARD GRIPPITH.

JOHN H. ECHOLS,

R. H. PURDOM. W. W. PURDOM. A. B. COFFEE, F. W. Johns, C. A. MOORE. W. P. HARRIS. . HARRIS, J. C. CAMPBELL, L. JULIENNE, THOS. GRAVES, WM. T. WITHERS Н. Н. Ѕмути, THOMAS GORDON WM. M. GILLASPIE.

A. M. HARDIN. ROBERT KELLS WM. PATTON, H. F. CLINGAN, JAS. S. BARFIELD HOWELL HORBS. H. SPENGLER, . STRAUSS, JR., I. A. CLEMENTS. M. M. SMITH, WESLEY FITE, R. W. READ,

J. J. WILLIAMS. JOHN D. McCONNELL, T. C. JORDAN, WM. H. BROWN, Douglas a Homestead Squatterite.

On the 10th of May, the Homestead bill being under consideration, Mr. Douglas offered an amendment, extending its provisions to land which had already been pre-empted, as well as to that which had been surveyed and

subject to pre-emption. The Congressional Globe reports as follows: "Mr. DougLas-I shall move to amend the bill by striking out the words 'subject to prito pre-emption,' so that it will apply to all lands subject to pre-emption, whether they be so subject hereafter or have been heretopermanent policy looking to the future.

Mr. Collamen—If it is arranged in that manner, what will become of those who have

is, that every man now on the public lands these discordant elements, and to divide by that have been surveyed, and that are liable just and equal means the common interests to the provisions of the bill, and also all that and property among the different members of have gone on to lands not surveyed, may take it under this bill as soon as it is surveyed; and also, that all persons who shall hereafter go on If such a bill had been introduced by a De-

mency of the weather, the barbecue of the taken on substituting the House bill, but it was rejected by the following vote : Yeas-Messrs. Bingham, Cameron, Chand-

Nays - Mersrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., Johnson of Tenn., Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Sebastian, Slidell, Wigfall and and Yulee-31.

What "Honest Jo. Lane" Thinks of the | Another Fugitive Slave Case in Ohio.

thought of this new doctrine that Douglas had last to arrest three runaway slaves, brothers, liberate proposition from Messrs Lake, Smedes proclaimed in Virginia and North Carolina, who ran away from Germantown, Kentucky, and Co., to demand additional protection and that he would assist Abe Lincoln to corree a about four months ago. One of the negroes was guarantees than those that are now to be The Journal of Commerce adds in a post overeign State of this Union." His reply captured by the Marshal and remanded to the found in the Constitution, and if it is refused was in the very simplicity of his character and without premeditation: "I NEVER HAVE, made to the Deputy Marshal who attempted of States. And yet those men have the au-AND NEVER WILL DRAW MY SWORD to capture the others, by a gang of sixty or dacity, the hardihood, to charge disunion up-AGAINST A PEOPLE FIGHTING FOR seventy negroes, aided by white men, armed on Democrats, who only demand the guaran-THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS." with guns and pistols. The deputy's clothes | tees which the Constitution now gives to us; A nobler sentiment was never uttered, and were torn off, his warrant and money taken, who are only battling for those rights and that John Harling, Ad'or, Protection which we are clearly entitled to un
Bull for Account.

A nobler sentiment was never uttered, and were torn off, his warrant and money taken, who are only battling for those rights and that protection which we are clearly entitled to un
Bull for Account.

A nobler sentiment was never uttered, and were torn off, his warrant and money taken, and an attempt made to hang and then shoot protection which we are clearly entitled to un
Bull for Account.

A nobler sentiment was never uttered, and were torn off, his warrant and money taken, and an attempt made to hang and then shoot protection which we are clearly entitled to unalmiest and brightest days. him. After cutting his hair short he was alder the Constitution and the laws of the land. News says that the Hon. Henry Winter Damanner, and attempted to answer Mr. Christian Mr. Douglas and the Catholic Vote.

Negro Equality--- The Morals of Free Negroes.

The following extract tells a plain story as to how equality and freedom, and full civil "Pluck the beam out of thine own eye, ere thou rights have elevated the black race in Hayti: The morals of Hayti, as exhibited by statistics, are shocking. An official Haytien doc- To be entitled An Act to call a Convention to ument, giving the number of births, deaths, marriages and divorces in various villages in different parts of the empire during three months, shows that the whole number of chillren born in these months was 1,900, of whom 1.740 were born out of wedlock. In Port au Prince, the capital, out of 140 born, only 39

were legitimate. een considered doubtful, such as Rankin, French laws. Minister Faulkner showed that Holmes, Yazoo, &c., &c., have now gone De- the service was not due at the time the man

The Oppositionists Going Farther than | ticle of the Constitution of the United States, Yancey in Advocating Disunion.

aforesaid, and the rapturous applause which was formed, the protection of life, liberty and the confederacy, ought to prompt each of greeted the offensive remarks, will justify the property, but to destroy the rights of fifteen them, especially in view of the existing relanotice thus taken. We do not intend to im- States of this Union. The cry of disunion has tions which now prevail, to consent cheerfully expression of the sense of his party throughout of the canvass, for the purpose of intimidating, the State. We sincerely hope that many of and thereby preventing, Southern men from government may be restored, and the continthem will be as prompt to rebuke them, as standing up for their equal rights under the constitution. cause of strife and discord forever set at rest,

ces they are found to be irreconcilable, then, tion of Mr. Smedes and the amendment of Mr. Lake to the resolutions on federal relations introduced into our Legislature last winter. ernment which binds into one these disresolution, that the Black Republican party was "an organization at war with the just and ey. equal rights of the slaveholding States" and sidency, "though according to the forms of the Constitution, would be in violation of its spirit; that this Convention will be called by the with contempt. not be popular in Mississippi, but I am an and be calculated to drive the Southern States | Congress of the United States now in sesernor, attempted any such thing, I would hang the election of such a candidate to the Presidency "would be just ground for the South- ted States, will elect five delegates to repreern States to take counsel for their separation, safety and protection." These declara- asked for by this State, tions of principle were supported by the Opposition members of the last Mississippi Legislature. Yet the Opposition speakers and editors (and some of them the very they will lay the same before the Legislatures men who sanctioned the pesition of Messrs. of their respective States, at the earliest posbe not only a pretext but a duty to march into
be numerously attended, and many of the re-Smedes and Lake) charge that the Democra- sible moment; and that it also be transmittic party is a disunion party because, they

> we have shown they occupied less than twelve after its passage. months ago. We propose now to show that Messrs, Lake, cratic party ever went in demanding the protection of our rights and equality. However, like the King of France and his army,

"They marched up the hill, And then-marched down again!" On the 20th of last December the Hon, W. A. Lake introduced into the Legislature a bill to be entitled "an act to call a Convention to the shouts and deafening applause of the De change the Constitution of the United States of America." (See House Journal, page 279.) was taken upon the bill; and we find in the Journal (page 389) but few names recorded in the affirmative. Among that small number of yeas, however, we find the names of E | showed the necessity of protection at this P. Jones, A. Q. Withers, Douglas Walworth | time, or the assertion of the principle. He Wm. C. Smedes and W. A. Lake-the leading Oppositionists in the House. We publish below the whole of the bill, although it is party were the authors, and ever since the adquite lengthy; in order that the reader may see that we do not misstate its contents. Mr. Lake's bill proposes that a Convention

shall be held, in accordance with the 3rd article of the Federal Constitution, "fer the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as will secure the equal rights of each State in the Union, or their independence out of it." He prooses to offer amendments to the Constitution that will effectually "protect each State in the enjoyment of perfect equality, both with reference to the rights of persons and property inder that Constitution, either in the States or Territories;" and "if that cannot be accomplished, upon a basis of entire fairness and equal and exact justice, then of making vate entry,' and puiting in the words 'subject | provisions for the peaceful and equitable dissolution of the Union of these States." Mr. Lake in his bill further proposes, that it shall be made the duty of that Convention, "if after a dispassionate and deliberate attempt to | Mims, elector for the fourth district, and that reconcile and remove these differences (existing between the North and the South in regone on the lands in Minnesota, for example?
Will the Senator's arrangement reach those people, and enable them to take the land at a cileable, then peacefully, and as independent such times and places as may suit his convequarter of a dollar, as well as those who may and honorable States, to agree to abolish the common government, which binds into one

the land may take it under this bill as soon as mocrat, and had been supported by the lead- journed till the next regular meeting nightit shall be surveyed. That is what I desire ing members of the Democratic party, cries of disunion and treason! would have resounded The amendment, however, was lost by a throuhout the land. Meses Lake, Smedes vote of 25 ayes to 31 nays. A vote was then and other leading Opposition men in the Mississippi Legislature, went farther than the Democracy ever went. That bloody minded precipitator of revolutions, Wm. L. Yancey, only prolas, Durkee, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlin, King, Rice, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, Constitution are not vouchafed unto us; the poses to precipitate the cotton States into a revo-Southern League, that great boogaboo in the eyes of Opposition men, only proposed to dissolve the Union if the Northshould continue eight names taken from the Douglas-Bell to trample under foot the equality and protection which the Constitution now gives us .-Democrats have ever held that the Constitution as it stands gives us all the equality and protection which the South has ever asked or desired, and they have battled to The United States Marshal for the district maintain that Constitution n its integrity as of Cincinnati, made an attempt on Thursday our fathers made it. But here we have a de-

it would be profitable for Messrs. Lake, sire to be Attorney General? Smedes & Co., ere they cry disunion again, to ponder over that Biblical injunction-

seest the mote in thy brothers." A BILL

plication of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, call a Convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution; and where-

mocratic by majorities perfectly astounding.

In all parts of the State around and lie man and the French Government adof the United States is hereby invoked on the In all parts of the State ground-swell is manifesting itself.

In all parts of the State ground-swell is manifesting itself.

of the United States is hereby invoked on the part of the Legislature of Mississippi, to call the Convention contemplated by the 5th ar-

The "Coercion" Issue. for the purpose of amending that Constitution, so as to protect each State in the enjoyment

of perfect equality, both with reference to the The Democratic party, under the lead of rights of persons or property under the Con-The Democratic party, under the lead of rights of persons or property under the Cou-Breckinridge and Lane, is charged with being a disunion party, because it is willing to hazzard all in the maintenance of the constitution and interference of any one of the States with the institution, either in the States of Territories of the Country and absolute that when the two sections of the country that when the two sections of the country that when the two sections of the country as the Union is the unintenance of the constitution, either in the States of Territories of the Union is the United States, and of perfect and absolute the united States, and of perfect and absolute the united States, and of perfect and absolute the union is the united States, and of perfect and absolute the united States, and of perfe among the common members of a common

The Hon. Wm. C. Smedes dedared, in that ant elements, and to divide by just and equal means the common interests and property among the different members of the confedera-Sec. 3. Be it further enacted. That in the that the election of its candidate for the Pre- | belief that this act of simple justice will be granted by each State in this Union to the into open and direct hostility to the Govern- | sion, on the application of the requisite numment." The amendment offered by the Hon. ber of States, the Legislature, in the that the Convention will be composed of the

peacefully, and as independent and honorable

States, to agree to abolish the common gov-

ted to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before that body : and that say, it occupies the very position which this act take effect and be in force from and

Discussion at Starkville.

at Starkville, on the 22d ult., between Mr. Lowndes. We extract the following:

And now comes the pleasing part of this Col. T. I. Sharp, of Columbus, arose among be fought not out of the Union, but for State On the 3rd of February following, the vote party, for it now advocates the same principles we did here in 1848. He showed up the difference between non-intervention and squatter

brought the Bell elector up to an acknowledgment of that principle. For he (the Bell man) afterwards claimed that Bell and his vocates, of this protection principle. He forced him to another admission, also-that of resisting the election of Abe Lincoln.

Proceedings of the Breckinridge and Lane Club.

According to previous notice, a business meeting of the Breckinridge and Lane Club of swers it : Jackson was held on the night of Wednesday, the 4th instant, in the Governor's office. On motion of A. M. Hardin, Esq., in was

Resolved, That Capt. William M. Estelle, Hons. C. E. Hooker, R. H. Purdom and J. C. incts, on the issues involved in the Presi-The Hon. M. D. Haynes introduced the following, which passed unanimously: Resolved, That this Club has with pride and pleasure witnessed, and read accounts of the successful canvass of the Hon, Livingston

we tender him our hearty congratulations lation to slavery) they are found to be irrecon- address his constituents of Hinds county at

Resolved. That the Secretary be authorized purchase one thousand copies of Breckinridge's late Lexington speech, and five huncord, for distribution in Hinds county, On motion of J. C. Campbell, the Club ad Friday, the 18th instant. M. W. BOYD, President, F. M. Johns, Secretary.

NEW YORK UNION ELECTORAL TICKET .-The New York Journal of Commerce of Tuesday says: "We are happy to announce that the Committee of Pifteen, appointed under a Chrisman and Wilcox at Holmesville. resolution of the Cooper Institute meeting, have unanimously agreed upon an electoral ticket, to be recommended to the Anti-Lincoln voters of the State of New York, without men. Also, four names taken from the Breckinridge ticket, viz: Henry S. Randall of Cortland, elector at large; John H. Brower, of Queens; Jacob A. Westervelt and Stephen P. Russell, of this city. Also, three Breckinridge men not on any other ticket, viz : Wilthis city, and A. B. Conger, of Rockland." second thought, a majority of each committee

change the Constitution of the United States ro." Mr. Seward said, also, in one of his late

NUMBER 42.

The State Fair. The great issue introduced into the present canvass by Mr. Douglas in his Norfolk (Va.) our readers feel in the success of the State

tional rights of the South. It is charged with tions, domestic, social or political, or any or being a disunion party, because some of its the others; and if that cannot be accomplishing a disunion party, because some of its the others; and if that cannot be accomplishing a disunion party, because some of its the others; and if that cannot be accomplishing a disunion party. The proposition of Mr. Douglas to the others are a distributed by the others are a distributed by the others. The proposition of Mr. Douglas to the others are a distributed by the others are a distributed by the others are a distributed by the others. The proposition of Mr. Douglas to the others are a distributed by the others are a distributed by the others are a distributed by the others. day uttered by the Hon. Mr. Sparks, of Loubeing a disunion party, because some of its
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isiana, in his speech delivered at the Lincoln's acts, no matter what they may be, The people of North Mississippi regarding it fact that he is a distinguished leader of the administration, which declares its object to be Bell and Everett party in his own State, the Bell and Everett Bell and Everett party in his own State, the prominence assigned him at the meeting opinion of this Legislature, that comity which it should exist between the several States of las has stated that a State has no right to will make a creditable effort, to have it exleave the Union, and that if one should attempt ceed in all its varied branches, the one that Ridiculing Poor Men who are Loyal to to secode while he was President, or any other was held here last fall. The farmers in that notice thus taken. We do not intend to his States of this Union. The cry of disunion has been made the "raw head and bleedy bones" been made the "raw head a to the proposed Convention, as a means by man, (even transported and coerce her. ambition in their pursuits, as any in the This doctrine is too odious for any State- whole South, and doubtless this spirit will be Douglas and Douglas Bell press, in ridicule of government may be restored, and the contingovernment may be rest present form of government secured : and the man can subscribe to it, and have left any feeling of independence in his bosom. A more far from the center and Southern parts of the Mrs. Bell owns a great many and Mr. Bell hateful edict could not have issued from the State, we hope it will not deter planters in enjoys the income from their labor. Below, pen of the author of the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine. Seward himself could not person, but with stock and other things suithave hurled into the faces of Southern men a able for such an occasion. Where they have las barbecue, at which Pierre Soule spoke, more hideous instrument of torture and ty- Railroad facilities, we think they owe it to the and where, it seems, he ridiculed non-slaveranny. Will Southern men subscribe to cause of agriculture in the State to take with Douglas's coercion doctrine. We have too them their fine horses and cattle, at least a The writer says of Soule: much confidence in the manhood of Southern specimen of each, and thus contribute to make He also stated that the chief supporters of men to believe that they will countenance it a State Fair. The Railroads have reduced protection in the territories were many who such a monstrous offspring of Federalism. their freights one half on things intended for were not slave owners, and in connection the

quirer says:

litary organizations, nor does it need any Avengers," or "Harper's Ferry Raiders" platform; and the Wide-Awakes have their authority for believing that in the event of the secession of Alabama or South Carolina, it will can reconcile himself to the thought of an far as Virginia is concerned, the contest will ereign authority by some sister State. Let the first armed invader, whether a Federal

Hon. Edward Everett.

While the National Intelligencer, Amos Kendall, and Stephen A. Douglas are discussing the constitutional power of the General Government to coerce a sovereign State to carry out Lincoln's doctrines if he should be party fealty and political contention, they elected President, they seem to have forgotten that Mr. Everett has anticipated this ques tion, and in his letter of acceptance thus an-

if the planters' convention shall prove abortive "The suggestion that the Union can be maintained by the numerical predominance of any great good, we shall be lead almost and military prowess of one section, exerted to believe that we are a people doomed to be to coerce the other into submission, is, in my "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for judgment, as self-contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death-smell us, therefore, urge our people from all parts to attend the Fair and convention. Campbell, Esq., be requested to canvass Hinds vital principle of all republican government is the consent of the governed,' much more does a union of co-equal sovereign States require as its basis the harmony of its mem-

bers and their voluntary co-operation in its The Prospects.

The N. Y. Herald speaking of the hoples ness of carrying any of the New England or Northwestern States against Lincoln says: This throws the responsibility of the defeat of Lincoln upon the conservative voters, in the Middle States or New York, New Jersey and

Pennsylvania, where the several factions are loing all within their power to prevent a cor-In Pennsylvania the masses are trying to unite; but Forney insists upon running a straight out Douglas ticket, to pay the Republicans for giving him the Clerkship of the House of Representatives. The regular Democratic ornion ticket representing the Douglas, Breckaridge and Bell interests; but a set of infatuated Douglas men, who really want Loncoln elected, are running a straight Douglas ticket,

For the Mississippian.

like Forney, are fast sinking into insignifi-

DOITOR MISSIPPIAN : According to appointment, J. B. Chrisman, Elector for Breckin- and in every possible way ingenuity can sugridge and Lane and G. Wilcox, Elector for gest, rendering the law entirely ineffectual : Bell and Everett, spoke to-day. Mr. Chrisman led off in one hour's speech, that told up- In Maine \$1,000 years. man led off in one hour's speech, that told up-on the crowd assembled. He first made up In Massachusetts. 4,000........ years. the issue in this carras, and in a plain and In Connecticut...5,000 years. liam A. Kobbe and William B. Duncan, of ried interests. Secondly, that the Opposition party were accountable to the country for the present issue, on the slavery question, and unsound, especially in this particular. And Black Republican paper, says: thirdly, that the Democratic party was the

rather apologised for some of his errors-de- zation." We now ask our readers to carefully pe- vis lately refused to attend a Bell meeting at man's last position, but made a signal failure. deputy was fired upon when attempting to ar- ruse Mr. Lake's bill, which will be found be- Easton, Pa., giving as a reason that he would Chrisman rejoined in a happy and well timed shooting the fingers off of the rioters, but was obliged to leave without securing the prisoner.

If they find its propositions to be as we have stated, we think they will agree with us that Rappblican President. Does Mr. Does M rest the third negro, and returned the fire, low, just as it came from his pen, and see for hereafter favor the election of Lincoln. There speech, and concluded with an eloquent apargument, and force of eloquence; which was a professor of the Catholic faith, we treat this insult to the Catholics of the country with responded to by the Democratic party by that contempt it deserves. The wisdo Abolition Organizations.—The Hartford Times says that "the name 'Wide-Awake' was the designation by which John Brown's company was known in Kansas, and was adopted in compliment to that 'martyred hero.'" Mr. Seward said, also, in one of his late speeches, that the Wide-Awake organization of the speech of the speech that was rather tame, and evidently, from the manner of the speech, he was of the opinion that he had got the worst of the choice of the contently which has hitherto so happily preserved among American Catholics the policy of entire political tolerance and civil equality, has not and is not likely to degenerate into that mad folly of civil intolerance on account of religious belief, which indulged would prove equally injurious to political prosperity and to Christian purity.

The fact that a large majority of the Catholics of the contently with that contempt it deserves. The wisdom which has hitherto so happily preserved among American Catholics the policy of entire political tolerance and civil equality, has not and is not likely to degenerate into that mad folly of civil intolerance on account of religious belief, which indulged would prove equally injurious to political prosperity and to Christian purity.

The fact that a large majority of the Catholics the policy of entire political tolerance and civil equality, has not and is not likely to degenerate into that mad folly of civil intolerance on account of religious belief, which indulged would prove equally injurious to political prosperity and to Christian purity. change the Constitution of the United States of America.

Speeches, that the Wide-Awake organization was relied on to assist at the inauguration of the United States of America.

Whereas, By the 5th article of the Constitution of the United States of America it is not the United States of America it is and Fremont, each of whom could boast a speeches, that the Wide-Awake organization is winning laurels wherever he goes, and the Oppositionists do not withhold their praisant formula in the United States of America it is a feet whole country was polled in the Oppositionists do not withhold their praisant formula it is a feet whole country was polled in the Oppositionists do not withhold their praisant formula it is a feet whole country was polled in the Oppositionists do not withhold their praisant formula it is a feet whole country was polled in the Oppositionists do not withhold their praisant formula it is a feet whole country was polled in the Oppositionists do not withhold their praisant formula it is a feet whole country was polled in the Oppositionists do not withhold their praisant formula it is a feet whole country was polled in the Oppositionists do not withhold their praisant formula it is a feet whole country was polled in the Oppositionists do not withhold their praisant formula it is a feet whole country was polled in the Oppositionists do not withhold their praisant formula it is a feet whole country was polled in the Oppositionists do not withhold their praisant formula it is a feet whole country was polled in the Oppositionists do not withhold their praisant formula it is a feet whole country was polled in the Oppositionists do not withhold their praisant formula it is a feet whole country was polled in the Oppositionists do not withhold their praisant formula it is a feet whole country was polled in the Oppositionists do not withhold their praisant formula it is a feet whole country was polled in the Oppositionists who is a feet who is a feet whole country was polled in the Oppositionists who is Whereas, By the 5th article of the Constitution of the United States of America, it is provided that the Congress shall, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, call a Convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution; and where-THE RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS
ABBOAD.—The French Government has re
ABBOAD.—The French Government has re
ABBOAD.—The G have swept the State by an unprecedented majority—indicating, not less than twenty thousand majority on the 1st Monday of November next. Counties which have hereated considered doubtful, such as Rankin, been considered doubtful, such as Rankin, been considered doubtful, such as Rankin, less than twenty the Democrate party shape and persuaded his own followers that the Democrate party shape and persuaded his own followers that the Democrate party shape and persuaded his own followers that the Linguist of the North are at this moment completely been considered doubtful, such as Rankin, less as will selected under the disquise of campaign that the purpose of proposing such amendments to the less than twenty than it ever was before. We have seen two lives doubtful, such as Rankin, less as will selected under the disquise of campaign that the purpose of proposing such amendments to the less than twenty was before. We have seen two lives Dough that the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as will selected under the disquise of campaign that the purpose of proposing such amendments to the less than twenty was before. We have seen two lives Dough that the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as will selected under the disquise of campaign that the purpose of proposing such amendments to the less than twenty was before. We have seen two lives Dough that the purpose of proposing such amendments to the less than twenty was before. We have seen the less distinct and the purpose of proposing such amendments to the less than twenty was before. We have seen the distinct and in the less than twenty shaped the carries the people with him. But the carries the people with him. But the carries the people with him. But the carries the people with him the purpose of proposing such amendments to the less than twenty shaped the carries the people with him the purpose of proposing such amendments to the less than twenty shaped the carries the people with SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of organized as a military body outside of the for Douglas, as the ticket in this State is recent election in that State, that he had gone count of herself at the ides of November.

Yours truly,

Knowing the deep interest which many of

ranted by each State in this Union to the blemn and earnest request of this State, and burles hat this Convention will be called by the ongress of the United States now in sestions of the United S Upon this issue, the Richmond (Va.) En- our people should be as liberal in support of him through all his dramatic oration, so we Fairs, as the citizens of the North and West, leave him to come to Major Herron, who hon-There can be no mistaking the meaning of and there they go hundreds of miles, taking ored the assembly with his presence. with them something of everything they proess to point a moral to such duce or raise, and thus swell the numbers of slaveholders of the South are to be ridiculed es as "Zniere Wide-Awakes, 'and "Rail- horses, cattle, sheep swine, &c., to thousands. by such men as Pierre Soule, the lieutenant Splitter's battalion." Are there no "Brown If our farmers ever expect to see our State general of Douglas in the South-Douglas, among them? Of the Presidential candidates Bureau succeed, they must do likewise they who but a few days since, was received, at Governor of this State cause copies of this secode, and on that issue occupy the same pense to aid it in its efforts to make it a great cans of that place, who acted as his escort.

three are agreed that a State has no right to must put themselves to some trouble and exlasting benefit to our State. The convention of Southern planters will Southern territory. Now these contingencies, of Lincoln's election and State secession, are the South, for intelligence and standing. We manifest. danger, should we be distracted in council and look forward to the deliberations of this body The truest sons of the South have always paralyzed in action by division among our- with increasing interest. If they shall suc- been her poor men, who being poor are yet selves? We hope and trust that no Virginian ceed in devising any plan that will be practi-A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune her territory; and yet this is the crisis to which gies of our people, and cause to build up home the battles of the country, against the British? gives a glowing account of a joint discussion affairs are tending, and which we shall have to interests in manufactures and mechanic arts Whose blood was most freely shed in Mexico? meet. What we will do in such a contingen- and thus render us independent of the free Was it not that of our poor young men?at Starkville, on the 22d ult., between Mr.

Leigh, the Douglas-Bell elector for the third district, and the Hon. Thomas I. Sharp, of will be too late to respond to it effectively when warm gratitude of the coming generations.

Leigh, the Douglas-Bell elector for the third considerations of mere party triumph, and it warm gratitude of the coming generations.

Was it not that of our poor young men sender us independent of the free states, they will surely be entitled to the warm gratitude of the coming generations. the crisis is upon us. Our only hope is to Our planters should by all means attend in Let the people reflect on the injustice of this unite and present an undivided front now. As numbers on the convention and give it their charge. There is no crime in being poor. warm and hearty support, as far as its pro- The men of the South who own no negroes, rights and State sovereignty in the Union. She ceedings are compatible with their views of or only a few, have always shown themselves will have to stand between the power of the sound policy. Conventions, we know from ready to defend our institutions. Mr. Breck-Central Government and the assertion of sov- their repeated failures heretofore, have grown inridge, himself, went to Mexico, as a soldier! unpopular, but we look upon this as wholly | And what credit is there to Mr. Bell, in his different in its organization and aims from any riolates the sanctity of her territory, find her that have preceded it. In the first place it is belong to his wife. He got the use of them citizens not only wide awake, but prepared to composed of farmers—the producers of the by marriage. He has made no fortune for country, who certainly know how to repre- himself. And shall he be elevated because he sent their own business. Looking to unity married rich, and Mr. Breckinridge be depreof action among the planters of the South to ciated because he did not? Let the shriekers increase the products and diversify the labors answer these questions. will not be misdirected. Eschewing as they have done and will do, all questions involving economy, if system it can be called. Certain-

our more sagacious Yankee neighbors. Let ton Petrel :

Mr. Webster in his Capon Springs (Va.) speech, referring to the relation of the States,

said, that "a bargain broken on one side was a bargain broken on all." bargain broken on all."

The States which prohibit their officers and citizens from aiding the execution of the fugitive slave law, are

Lincoln, he would leave Washington five days before his inauguration, that his eyes might never behold the degradation of the South.—

He pictured the infamy of submission to a party that would treat us as bondsmen and Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts,

onnecticut, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New ork, New Jersey, Vermot, Rhode Island, States which deny the use of all public edifices in aid of the master, are Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Is-

States which provide defence for the Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, N. York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin. States which declare the fugitive free, it brought by their master into the State, are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont.

State that declares him free absolutely, is New Hampshire. Comforts provided for the master who pursues his rights under the law and Constitution, but in contravention of treasonable State statues, framed for the purpose sonable State statues, framed for the purpose of embarrassing his action, defeating his claim, and in every possible way ingenuity can sug-

States. Fines.

AIDING THE BLACK REPUBLICANS .-- The Salem (Mass.) Gazette, a strong Lincoln

We shall hail, which especial satisfaction, avery indication of increased strength for the 'Union' candidates in the Southern States.— Although, perhaps, not so intended by those who lead in advocating the ticket to which we have alluded, those indications are clearly for nublicans their due—let Douglas off easily, or the ultimate benefit of the Republican organi-

As to the absurd pretense, so unblush

CARRIES THE PEOPLE WITH HIM .- The hard to find. Pike will send up a good ac- straight into the Black Republican party, and carried a majority of 20,000 of the people with Pike, him.

been been made have allegand; was the one on the in-

Force.

Governor of Pennsylvania, has no sympathy with the Douglas dogms, that sove Federal power, and that Southern citizens should be hanged if they obey the laws of their own State when in conflict with the decrees of a Black Republican administration.—
A paragraph from General Foster's speech at Philadelphia removes him from the catagory

"Gentlemen may talk of keeping States in the Union by force. In regard to that, let me say that if this Union had been formed by ine say that if this Union had been formed by force— if it had been established by the war like exertions of the army and the navy—then we might expect to maintain its integrity by the same means; but you must preserve it as you made it. It must be preserved by a feeling of common affection between these several parties. When this feeling has de-

tion in the present political campaign, and It will begin and continue four days. We are not hold it together. The bayonet cannot or the "feeling of common affection," which is the life-spring of the Union, is gone

It has come to a pretty pass, when non-

Elmira, N. Y., by the Wide Awake Republi-When we remember that the Wide Awakes are the Ossawattamie Browns of the Republic

having the use of hundreds of slaves? They

a Black Republican to the Presi-

ly the right men are engaged in the work, and of a recent speech at Houston, indicated what he thought to be the duty of Mississippi in copy the following extract from a graphic sketch of his speech, which we find in the Hous

> Mr. Davis boldly, and in language that brought tears to many eyes, appealed to his constituents to resist—to meet the issue like men—and he further told them, if they instructed him to resist Lincoln at Washington, HE WOULD DO IT, and they must be there to back him. The shouts of applause that followed this declaration answered him, 'They would be there.' Mr. Davis further declared that if the people of Mississippi submitted to Lincoln, he would leave Washington five days party that would treat us as bondsmen and slaves; and when he proclaimed resistance to that party, 'even to bloodshed,' the people hailed it with 'flerce delight'—such as the war-horse feels when he souffs the scent of

national party in the field. By way of proving the claim, they polled 1200 votes the other day in Maine, against sixty thousand Black Republicans and forty thousand Democrata.-That looks "national," don't it?

Col. Crozier on Lincoln's Election.

Col. Crozier, of Knoxville, Tennessee, uses the following language, in a speech lately delivered, on the election of Lincoln to the Presi-

It has been asked, What would Breckinconsider Lincoln a perjured traitor when he took the oath to support the Constitution. I had been said that the South would wa for some overt act of aggression. He would pursue no such policy. Tyranny advanced with slow and cautious approaches. He would not wait till bound hand and foot. He would meet it on the threshold. The milder Mr. Lincoln might make his government, the hotter should be the war he would make upon it."

Mississippi Says.

which we find published in the New York Herald, preceded by a most complimentary notice and endorsemement by Mr. Foote. In this letter, Mr. Burwell says, in the event I know no man in the South who will, in uch an event, take up and bear the star

of the Union, nor do I believe that any such For the Mississippian. The Election in Holmes.

LEXINGTON, MISS., OCT. 2d. 1860. EDITOR MISSISSIPPIAN : We have carried gers (Sheriff) majority over all opposition 200 votes; Red, Ct. Clerk, 150 votes; D. Drennen. Probate Judge, about 300; Stigler, Probate Clerk about 700. We have elected all of ou

officers by an astonishing majorty.

Breckinridge and Lane will carry the con-

DOUGLAS STILL WORKING FOR LINCOLN. coin. It is for this purpose that he has done his utmost to distract and dishearten the the National Democracy. It is for this pur-pose that he has done his utmost to prevent conservative co-operation in New York, Penn-sylvania and New Jersey.—Richmond En-